

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 11th November 1916.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1916.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Akon" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hem Ch. Goswami, Brahmin ; age about 42 years.	2,000
2	"Banhi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 47 years.	500
3	"Diptee" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. G. R. Kampfer ...	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
4	"Ahale Hadis" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Abdul Hakim ; age 32 years	1,000
5	"Akhyar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Mohan Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
6	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	700
7	"Al-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Khan ; age 36 years ...	900
8	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	500
9	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
10	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	300
11	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	1,000
12	"Archhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	600
13	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	350
14	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 76 years.	1,000
15	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 51 years.	1,600
16	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 42 years.	600
17	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
18	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 53 years.	500
19	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
20	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	C. S. Patterson ...	4,000
21	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	500
22	"Bangabandhu" (P)...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 58 years.	150
23	"Banga Mahila" (P) ...	Puthia ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	Not known.
24	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 70 years.	5,000
25	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 31 years.	1,550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	" Bahgavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000
27	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 55 years	453
28	" Banshari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500
29	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N)	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	625
30	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
31	" Bauddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami ; age 33 years.	750
32	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
33	" Bharati " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
34	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	4,000
35	" Bharatmahila " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
36	" Bharat Nari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
37	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
38	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
39	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
40	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
41	" Birbhum Hitaishi " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Bichitra Bilas Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 19 years.	250
42	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	940
43	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
44	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
45	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
46	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
47	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
48	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	600
49	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P)*	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
50	" Chabhis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
51	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha.	800

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
52	"Chhatra Ranjan" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-Monthly ...	Saraj Kumar Ray, Hindu, Kayastha	500
53	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Devendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gaudabanik ; age 30 years.	500
54	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300
55	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	1,000
56	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	100
57	"Dainik Basumatī" (N)	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
58	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
59	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 41 years.	100
60	"Dhanwantari" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
61	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
62	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 55 years.	7,000
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 26 years.	1,500
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 79 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	800
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 36 years.	300
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	3,000
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 59 years.	400
71	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	200
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 18 years.	800
75	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	32,000
76	"Islam Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Shaikh Abdul Majid ...	1,000
77	"Islam Darsun" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Abdul Rahim, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	3,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N)* ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	"Jagabai" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amrita Lal Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 58 years.	500
80	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 58 years.	700
81	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
82	"Jahnabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
83	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)* ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
84	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
85	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
86	"Jhankar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
87	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
88	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
89	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
90	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	300
91	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
92	"Karma" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Krishna Kishor Das, Hindu, Karma-kar; age 28 years.	400
93	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
96	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
97	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	1,000
98	"Krishi Sangvad" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Probhas Chandra Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	300
99	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
100	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satish Ch. Mukharji ...	500
101	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
102	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
103	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years ...	500
104	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
105	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya; age 32 years.	1,200

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
106	"Malanoha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	1,000
107	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	1,100
108	"Manasi-o-Marmabani" (P)*	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	1,000
109	"Mandar Mala" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 68 years.	400
110	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 27 years.	500
111	"Midnapur College Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Rajani Kanta Pal ...	200
112	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	1,700
113	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,000
114	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years.	5,000
115	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	450
116	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
117	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly
118	"Naivedya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prakash Chandra Pradhan, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	150
119	"Namasudra Hitaishi" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Bharat Chandra Sarkar, Hindu, Namasudra ; age 26 years.
120	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	500
121	"Narayan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 49 years.	1,200
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	700
123	"Nawakhali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kumar Arun Ch. Sinha, Hindu, Kayastha, age 30 years.	1,000
124	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 27 years.	400
125	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	About 3,500
126	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 63 years.	900
127	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	500
128	"Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Kabyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	400
130	"Pabna Bogra Hitaishi" (N).	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
131	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	500
132	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	300

* Suspended.

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	" Pallivarta " (N) ...	Bongong ...	Weekly ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	600
134	" Pantha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	300
135	" Pataka " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukunda Behari Mallick, Hindu, Namasudra ; age 32 years.	1,000
136	" Pataka " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Revd. J. D. Raw ...	500
137	" Prabhini " (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
138	" Prachar " (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
139	" Praja Bandhu " (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kai-varta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
140	" Prajapati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kuinar ...	1,000
141	" Prantavasi " (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
142	" Prasun " (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 45 years.	700
143	" Pratidhwani " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jagannath Mazumdar ...	300
144	" Pratijua " (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
145	" Pratihar " (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
146	" Pratibha " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
147	" Pratistha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Prasanna Goswami, Brahmin, age 23 years.	300
148	" Pravasi " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
149	" Priti " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
150	" Pritibarta " (P) ...	Tippera ...	Do. ...	Kali Das Pal, Hindu ...	500
151	" Puspanjali " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Kumud Ranjan Ray, Baidya, age 42 years.	400
152	" Rajdut " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
153	" Rangpur Darpan " (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
154	" Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika ." (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
155	" Ratnakar " (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	200
156	" Rayat " (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
157	" Sabuj Patra " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
158	" Sadhak " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 34 years.	200
159	" Sahitya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch, Samajpati Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	5,000
160	" Sahitya Parisad Patrika " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 51 years.	2,000

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 62 years.	400
162	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	1,500
163	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
164	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya; age 36 years	450
165	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
166	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 62 years.	About 550
167	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose; age about 48 years.	300
168	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
169	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 32 years.	2,500
170	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Kumar Mitter; age 55 years.	6,000
171	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	900
172	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
173	"Santosh" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
174	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 51 years.	400
175	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
176	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	200
177	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	400
178	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	7,500
179	"Saurabha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	1,200
180	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	350
181	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Hindu; Baidya; age 41 years.	200
182	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	125
183	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 38 years.	1,000
184	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,500
185	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 39 years.	250
187	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak." (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu; age 56 years.	1,000
188	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu; age 48 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
189	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 32 years.	600
190	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Pijus Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	1,200
191	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
192	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo; age 32 years.	900
193	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Majumdar	375
194	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 32 years.	300
195	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Perojpur, Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	300
196	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	300
197	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 50 years.	400
198	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,000
199	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 34 years.	600
200	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	200
201	"Tapaban" (P)	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	250
202	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 42 years.	450
203	"Tattwa Manjari" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 43 years.	600
204	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 54 years.	300
205	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 44 years.	1,250
206	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji	900
207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
208	"Tulsi Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabbushan, Brahmin; age 55 years.	250
209	"Uchchasa" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
210	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,200
211	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 30 years.	About 3,000
212	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	450
213	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
214	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Bhushan Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	775
215	"Vasudha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	300
216	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 54 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217	" Viswadut " (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
218	" Viswavarta " (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,000
219	" Yamuna " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
220	" Abhan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Chandra Dass ; age 30 years.	2,000
221	" Ananda Mohan College Magazine. " (P).	Mymensingh ...	Do ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
222	" Bangavasi College Magazine " (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	600
223	" Commercial Advertiser " (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	250
224	" Dacca College Magazine " (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Pamsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
225	" Dacca Gazette " (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 49 years.	500
226	" Dacca Review " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
227	" Fraternity " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Revd. W. E. S. Holland ...	150
228	" Jagannath College Magazine. " (P).	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
229	" Jyoti " (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti ; age 49 years.	2,000
230	" Krishnagar College Magazine. " (P).	Krishnagar ...	Monthly ...	Besanta Kumar Sarkar ...	200
231	" Rajshahi College Magazine " (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
232	" Rangpur Dikprakash. " (N).	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Pramatha Nath De ...	300
233	" Ripon College Magazine " (P).	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
234	" Sanjaya " (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 43 years.	500
235	" Scottish Churches College Magazine. " (P).	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
236	" Sri Krishna " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sudhindra Nath Chatterji ...	500
237	" Students' Review " (P)*	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagannath Majumdar ...	300
238	" Sunday School Advocate " (P).	Tamluk ...	Quarterly ...	J. P. Meik ...	300
239	" Syamagram School Magazine " (P).	Dacca ...	Do.	600
240	" Tippera Guide " (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
241	" Achikni Ripeng " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
242	" Phring Phrang " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	D. McDonald ...	400

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi.</i>					
243	"Agarwalla" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chuni Lal Agarwalla ...	100
244	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ..	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	3,000
245	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do. ...	Daily ...	Kumar Ganes Singh; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 24 years.	2,000
246	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi ...	Monthly ...	Revd. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
247	"Daily Price List" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Bhupat Ram ...	250
248	"Dainik Bharat Mitra." (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	1,500
249	"Daroga Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 30 years.	800
250	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	5,000
251	"Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain; age about 48 years.	200
252	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
253	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala; age 45 years.	300
254	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
255	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
256	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 63 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
257	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
258	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
259	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur ...	Do. ...	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
260	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	800
262	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 62 years.	940
263	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
264	"Adib" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Sayid Nawab Ali; Muhammadan; age about 32 years.	1,000
265	"Albalagh" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age about 33 years.	1,000

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Urdu—concluded.</i>					
266	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ^o	Calcutta	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	800
267	"Negare Bazm" (P) ^o	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
268	"Befaqut" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
269	"Durbin" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy	800
270	"Resalat" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Sajat Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 45 years.	8,000
271	"Safir" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
272	"Sadaqat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Gulam Hyder Khan ; Muhammadan ; age 38 years.	2,000
273	"Tandrusti" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
274	"Tirmezee" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 26 years.	200
275	"Iqdam" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A. ; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Urdu.</i>					
276	"Utkal Varta" ^o	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Gujrati.</i>				
1	Navroz (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

A REPORTER writes to the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th October, referring to the petition submitted to the Sub-divisional Officer of Bashirhat by Maulvi Muhammad Abbas Ali, of Chandipur, charging one Kanti Chandra Misra and certain other persons with attempting to shoot him. The Maulvi Saheb is a leading Musalman gentleman of the place, besides being the Secretary of the Presidency Branch of the Anjuman-i-Olama-e-Bangala, President, Chandipur Panchayat, and author of the Bengali translation of the holy *Koran*. If his allegations be true, one must say that the Hindus of Chandipur are committing great oppressions on Musalmans and have made their very existence a misery to them.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Oct. 20th, 1916.

2. A reporter of the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th October invites the attention of Government to the oppression committed by Hindu zamindars on poor Musalman raiyats of Anandatala, Haripur, Laskar, Paikgachha, Gharey and Amirpur, within the jurisdiction of the Paikgachha thana, in the Khulna district. These raiyats are made to pay illegal cesses, with the result that their rent often falls into arrears. If they pay their dues by instalments, the payments they make are not placed to their credit and later on they are sued and ruined. Sometimes they are even severely thrashed. They do not dare to complain for fear of further oppression. Certain zamindars foment quarrels among the raiyats in order to further their (the zamindars') own interests. The raiyats hold their zamindars in such dread that they are afraid even to perform the *Bakr-Id* sacrifice.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Oct. 20th, 1916.

3. Referring to the letter which appeared in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st October over the signature of Jahud Ali, of Rangpur (*vide* Weekly Report for the 4th November, page 1458, paragraph 28), the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st October writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 31st, 1916.

When it was first announced that a college would be opened at Rangpur we were told that Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi and other landlords were contributing liberally towards its funds. Since then we have been hearing of all sorts of *zulm* being committed in connection with the raising of subscriptions. But who are the authors of such *zulm*? Under whose orders or at whose instigation are the police and the panchayats venturing to do all this? Do not the allegations which are being made in the Calcutta newspapers come to the notice of the District Magistrate of Rangpur, who is taking a leading part in the establishment of the college? And if he is not aware of these things, we must say that we cannot admire his vigilance. In the olden days people used to give money for the spread of education as a religious duty, but the modern donor is actuated by the desire for titles. Since, however, the Magistrate can easily make use of the bait of titles to induce the rich to subscribe to the college fund, even if they have to go to the money-lender for the purpose, why should he oppress the poor?

4. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November writes:—

MOHAMMADI
Nov. 3rd 1916.

"Men and birds." Our readers no doubt remember how some time ago some Indian policemen were shot by some Europeans who mistook them for jackals. The black native of this country does not, of course, resemble the jackal in shape, but they are akin in nature, for both are equally timid. There have, again, been instances of Indians being mistaken for monkeys and shot by Europeans who were, evidently, followers of Darwin. And now we hear of three sahebs, two real ones and one a Parsi dressed up as such, having shot eight poor cultivators, no doubt under the impression that they were birds. The incident happened in a *bhil* near Sahebganj, where the three Nimrods had gone for some sport. One of the men shot lies in a very serious condition. There will, of course, be the usual police enquiry. What puzzles us, however, is the question of the similarity of Indians to birds. A wag tells us that there is some affinity between the people of this country and ostriches. May be!

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

5. Referring to the recent shooting case at Sahebganj, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th November asks why the telegram which the wounded men wanted to send was not accepted by the Station Master of Rajmahal(?).
"Mistaking men for birds and shooting them"

Considering that cases of shooting Indians under the idea that they are pigs, snakes or birds are getting to be too frequent, the paper requests Lord Chelmsford to take strong action to put an end to them.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

6. Babu Rati Kanta Haldar, of Misrideyara, thana Jhikargacha, district Jessore, writes to the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th November, to the effect that a tiger has made its appearance in his village and is killing numerous cows and goats. There is no one in the village possessing any firearms, excepting two men, who have two unserviceable guns. The people are, therefore, in a great panic. Thefts and burglaries also have of late been rather frequent in the village, and the writer asks the District Magistrate of Jessore to take the necessary steps in the matter. The paper endorses these views and adds that such things will not cease unless the rigours of the Arms Act are relaxed.
"Inconveniences of village life."

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

7. Shaikh Nurul Islam, of Banskhali, post office Azampur, district Chittagong, writes to the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th November as follows:—
"Detained in Siam."

My elder brother, Ali Azzam Kazi, is a merchant carrying on an extensive business at Mahalangi in Siam, and is the sole supporter of our family. Not having obtained any news from him for the last two years, we sent a brother of ours, named Shaikh Jagir Husain Kerani, to Siam to find out the cause, but he was not allowed to proceed beyond a place called Papun in Burma unless he could furnish good securities. Since his arrival at Mahalangi, he has been detained there along with my other brother. Our family is now in sore distress.

The paper asks the Government of India to communicate with the British Consul in Siam and ask him to take the necessary steps in the matter.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 4th 1916.

8. Referring to the comment regarding the conduct of the Sub-Inspector of Police made by the District Judge of Noakhali in the appeal preferred by one Kala Mia against his conviction under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th November writes:—
"A disgrace for the police."

We hope Government will dismiss this Sub-Inspector from the police service, for it is irresponsible, crooked-minded brutes like him who have made themselves a terror to the people.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Oct. 20th, 1916.

9. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th October thanks Government for the excellent precautions taken for preventing disturbances between Hindus and Muslims during the *Bakr-Id*, which passed off smoothly everywhere in the country, except at two places in Bihar, where, however, the Hindus' attempt to molest Muslims was prevented by the police. In one place the police had to fire on some of the rioters. The entire Muslim community, says the paper, is grateful to the Bihar Government for the steps it took in this connection.
The *Bakr-Id*.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

10. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November writes:—

"A grave question." Our Hindu brethren are not now satisfied simply with obstructing the sacrifice of cows and creating disturbances during the *Bakr-Id*, as used to be their practice before; but, we find, they have of late begun to plunder Muslims and molest them in various ways on the occasion of this festival. Some cases of looting have recently taken place in Bihar, and are under trial, but we need not explain to our readers how difficult it is for Muslims to obtain justice in matters connected with *korbani*. Many eminent barristers from Calcutta have been engaged for the defence in the Kanchanpur case, and we wonder where the money for paying their fees will come from. However, it is high time the question of protecting the Muslim community was carefully considered by Government. About Rs. 4,00,000 or Rs. 5,00,000 worth of property has been looted by Hindus from Muslims within two weeks, and we ask Government and liberal-minded Hindus to take necessary steps in the matter.

We also request our co-religionists to have recourse to the means of defence which the law provides them with.

11. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November invites the attention of Government to a pamphlet entitled, "An enquiry required." "Goraksha," published by Babu Kundu Lal, of No. 12, Sikdarpara Lane, Calcutta, which inveighs against cow-killing and contains many passages highly objectionable to Musalmans. The pamphlet is to be circulated throughout the province and is likely to incite Hindus against Musalmans. The paper asks the police to find out where the pamphlet was printed.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

12. Shaikh Nasiruddin, of Ganapati, post-office Kaliganj, district Khulna, writes to the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November as follows:—

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

Hindu oppression on Musalmans
in connection with *Korbani*.

On the occasion of the recent *Bakr-Id*, Syed Kazi Abdul Jubbar, of Prabajpur, performed the *korbani* on a plot of rent-free land belonging to him. Since then the Hindus of Ratanpur and nine other neighbouring villages, headed by Babu Hari Pada Mukherji, Sital Chandra Banerji and Siva Nath Ray, have begun to molest the local Musalmans in various ways. They (the Hindus) made a representation to the zamindars of Taki and a number of the zamindars' *durwans* came to the village of Uksa and made even those Musalmans who did not take part in the *korbani* pay a fine of Rs. 100 each. Some of them paid Rs. 4 each as *nuzzur*, while the rest had to remain in hiding till they were rescued by Maulvi Golam Kasem, who appealed to the zamindars on their behalf. Among the victims of this *zulm* were Nakimuddin Ghazi, Hanif Ghazi and Safiuddin Ghazi.

13. Referring to the letter which appeared in a recent issue of the *Bangavasi* containing allegations against Munshi Aliulla, Sub-Inspector, Monteswar thana, Burdwan (*vide* Weekly Report for the week ending 4th November, paragraph 26), the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November writes:—

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

A correspondent of ours has sent us quite a different account of the incident. From what he says it appears that it was only the presence of the Sub-Inspector which enabled the Musalmans of Kaigram to perform the *korbani* without Hindu molestation. We fail to find any reason why the Sub-Inspector should, as alleged by the *Bangavasi*, incite Musalmans against Hindus. We rather hear that the local Hindus are angry with him because of the protection he afforded the Musalmans, and that they have threatened to molest him. We ask Government to enquire into the matter. If the Sub-Inspector be guilty let him be punished, but if the Hindus be the real culprits they should be awarded exemplary punishment.

14. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November deprecates the recent order forbidding Mrs. Besant to enter the Central Provinces and Berar. It would be better to deport her outright from India or stop her from speaking in public, as has been done in the case of Liyaqat Husain, but perhaps the Press Act and Acts to restrain public speeches and similar repressive laws are not applicable to Mrs. Besant. In that case, let drastic steps be taken to end her activities. Petty pin-pricks like this will merely annoy the public and make her a martyr in the public estimation.

NAYAK,
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

15. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 5th November, in referring to the order passed by the Central Provinces Government, prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the Central Provinces and Berar says:—

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 5th, 1916.

The Central Provinces Govern-
ment's action against Mrs. Besant.

This appears to be the answer of Government to the protests made against the Bombay Government's action against Mrs. Besant. Let us now wait and see what Sir James Meston does in the United Provinces at the time when the Lucknow Congress meets.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 6th, 1916.

16. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th November writes that the offence for which Mrs. Besant is being shut out of some provinces should be made public. She is agitating for Home Rule, but that cannot be said to be menacing the public safety in India. If she is kept out of the Berar Conference, perhaps steps also may be taken by the Government of the United Provinces to stop her from attending the next Lucknow Congress.

Mrs. Besant's offence.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

17. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November notices with regret the rejection of the memorial submitted to the Government of Bihar and Orissa in connection with the internment of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and observes:—

We ask every right-thinking statesman to consider whether it has been proper, instead of listening to the appeal of 60,000 Musalmans, to condemn a venerable religious leader like the Maulana to a more severe doom than before. We hope, however, that Government will grant him an allowance befitting his eminent position.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

18. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th November notices the letter which appeared in the *Bengalee* of the 12th October regarding the delay which is alleged to have taken place in forwarding a letter which Jivan Ranjan Nag, who is now interned in the Dacca Jail, wrote to his father, and remarks:—

We do not know why there was such an unreasonable delay in sending the letter to the young man's father. The boy asked his father to send him a fan, and there could possibly have been no objection against his getting it. We ask Government to enquire who was responsible for withholding the letter. Could he not have got such a thing as a fan from the jail authorities?

SAMAY,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

19. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 4th November says:—

Amendment of the Defence Act. There is no denying the fact that the way in which the Defence of India Act is being worked has created grave discontent and alarm in the country. No sensible person doubts that in applying the Act Government is actuated by an honest motive. The object of Government is to purge the minds of the perverted youths of this country of anarchical ideas, but it should be seen how far this object has been accomplished.

In his speech on the occasion of the Dacca Durbar Lord Carmichael plainly said that there are many youths in this country who think that by injuring England they can benefit their mother country, but that with the increase of years this idea will make room for a more healthy one. These words are perfectly true. The youths who are now being interned under the Defence Act should be so treated that they may entertain feelings of love for their rulers after release. To convert the erring youths to their own political creed is the duty of Government. The British system of administration is said to be a most noble and perfect one. Government will, therefore, undoubtedly strive to uphold the glory of British rule.

Now let us see how the interned youths are being treated by the police. If the public are allowed to freely express their views, they will say that the treatment is otherwise than satisfactory. No good will result from this. On the contrary, the honest purpose of Government will be frustrated. Do the school and college boys who are being interned deserve such harsh treatment? They are not found guilty by any court of law. They have come under the purview of the law simply on the strength of police suspicion. If over and above this they are accorded harsh treatment, it is not likely that they will, after their release, cease to entertain feelings of enmity towards Government. They are not gods but men of flesh and blood.

The harassment of the unfortunate youth, who is interned under the Defence Act, begins from the very moment of his arrest. The moment he falls into the hands of the police, he is prevented from having any interview or carrying on any communication with his guardians or friends. Thereafter, for about a month, he is detained in prison, being sometimes even kept in a solitary cell. This solitary imprisonment itself is a terrible punishment. We do not know why this severe treatment is accorded to these youths. They are not thieves or dacoits, but belong to respectable families. After the expiry of this period, the young man is taken out of prison and is interned either in his native village or in some strange village. Government makes provision for the maintenance of his family and dependents. He cannot, without the permission of the police, cross the bounds of this village or communicate with his parents or friends. There is no knowing how long he is to remain in this condition.

There are many interned persons who are the sole earning members of their families. Their families are either starving or are living on the charities

of others. Among them there are many intelligent school and college students, whose hopes in life have been shattered for ever. Being police suspects they will never get any sympathy from society. They are tabooed. What will their future be? When they are released they will cherish in their hearts a feeling of the greatest hatred for the police.

The people are bound to obey any law which Government wishes to promulgate for the administration of the country, but Government ought to see that the men for whose correction these laws are made, are not ground under them and become enemies of the Government as well as of their country and society. A speedy amendment of the Defence Act has thus become indispensably necessary.

20. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says that from every creek and corner of the country the voice of protest is being heard against the Press Act. Even the Nellore District Conference has spoken strongly against it. The judgments of the two High Courts have proved how stringent the Press Act is. But Government is still firm in its attitude. The Press Act is preventing His Majesty's subjects from voicing their true thoughts. This is likely to prove harmful.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

The agitation against the Press Act.

21. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th November writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI
Nov. 6th, 1916.

"At the cannon's mouth."

The Press Act is like a cannon at whose mouth the Indian Press is tied to be blown off at any moment. We do not know whether Sir S. P. Sinha is pleased or otherwise with the power exercised by this piece of legislation to whose creation he lent a helping hand. It would, however, be a distortion of the truth to say that the people of this country are blessing him for his handiwork. The new law has been responsible for the extinction of a large number of newspapers, and the fate of the *Hamdard*, the *Comrade* and *New India* proves what a dangerous thing journalism has come to be in this country, especially as a result of the extraordinarily wide powers with which section 4 of the Press Act has vested the Executive. A newspaper may be very loyal, its tone and motives may be perfectly above suspicion; but still if any objectionable article or correspondence happens to appear in its columns, through the editor's inadvertence, the paper is punished either by being asked to furnish a security or by being put out of existence altogether by having any security which it may have deposited forfeited. In fact, the freedom of the Press has been considerably restricted owing to the unlimited powers which Government possess under the Press Act. Sir S. P. Sinha's words of hope, that appeals to the High Court would be allowed under the Act, have after all proved to be false. The Press is the only means by which the rulers in this country can ascertain the minds of the people. Its existence, therefore, is good both for the ruler and the ruled. We may remind our readers of the low opinion which Sir C. C. Stevens expressed in 1884 of papers which only flatter Government. If the remarks which he made in this connection were endorsed by our present-day rulers the Press Act would never have been passed. We also ask our contemporaries to follow the excellent advice which Sir C. C. Stevens gave as to the duties of a journalist. No Government can tolerate sedition; but how many of the hundreds of papers in this country have been guilty of any wilful offence which may justify the passing of the Press Act which serves as a punishment for the entire Press? Lord Hardinge praised the loyalty of the Indian Press at the time of his departure from India, and the Government Administration Report also testifies to the loyal tone of Indian papers. In fact, newspapers are honorary servants of Government and, as such, do not certainly deserve to be punished under the Press Act.

(d)—Education.

22. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th October deplors the paucity of Musalman members in the District Boards of the Burdwan Division, especially in the one in Birbhum. The preponderance of Hindus in the Birbhum District Board leads to Musalman interests being sadly

"District Boards, the Education Department and the Government."

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Oct. 20th, 1916.

neglected, as whatever money the Board spends goes towards meeting the needs and comforts of Hindus. Even in the matter of grants to schools, Musalman institutions are neglected. What with the Hindu members of the Board and what with the inspecting officers of the Education Department, who are Hindus, the lot of Musalman schools has come to be very miserable indeed. These good folk take care that such schools do not even get the grants which they can claim by right under the different Government rules and circulars, nor do they listen to the suggestions of any Musalman inspecting officer. It is high time, says the paper, that Government removed these grievances.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI
Oct. 30th, 1916.

23. The Malda reporter of the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th October says that the protest, which appeared in the issue of the paper for the 8th September (*vide* paragraph 25 of Weekly Report for the week ending the 16th September 1916), in connection with the allegations made against the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malda, is totally baseless. The writer of the protest, Bahadur Ali, is a disciple of Maulvi Ismail Ali, who is related to Maulvi Taimur, the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The protest has most likely been written under Maulvi Taimur's direction.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

24. A correspondent writes to the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November complaining against one Abu Taleb, a court peon, who has made himself a source of terror to the people of Margram, a village in the Birbhum district. This man was once punished for taking active interest in certain law-suits and has also been fined for assaulting a cloth dealer. His son, who is a student of the local middle English school, recently failed to obtain his class promotion and since then Abu Taleb has vowed vengeance against the institution. The school building was lately burnt down at his instigation, and he now uses the school compound as his stables which makes the surroundings of the school very insanitary. This fact has been noted by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The Maulvi of the school, who protested against Abu Taleb's conduct, was insulted by him. All these facts may be verified by a reference to respectable gentlemen like Maulvis Obedul Akbar, Abdul Hamid, Zillar Rahaman Chaudhuri, etc.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

25. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November expresses dissatisfaction at the fact that Miss Surabala Ghosh, officiating Principal, Bethune College, has been appointed only as an Assistant Inspectress of Schools. She should have been given a higher rank. Could any body imagine such a thing as Government appointing the Principal of the Dacca College to be an Assistant Inspector? Government is systematically doing injustice to Bengali ladies in the Education Department.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

26. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November cordially endorses the suggestion made by the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, that in order to attract a large number of students to the Pusa and other Agricultural Colleges, they should be affiliated to the University.

NAYAK,
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

27. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November objects to Government granting a lakh of rupees to the Baptist Zenana Mission at Barisal out of public money contributed by Hindus and Moslems, seeing that Government cannot find money to combat the ravages of malaria in the country.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

28. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November says:—
Government is somewhat displeased with the Bengalis on account of their political importance. The partition of Bengal was intended to curtail this power of the Bengalis. The Capital was transferred to Delhi also with this object in view. This attitude of Government has also led a section of people in other provinces of India to express their hatred for the Bengalis. It is rumoured that efforts are being made by some people to take as few Bengali members in the Senate of the Hindu University as possible. This act will not be proper.

29. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th November says that a special book should be taught in all village schools in Bengal dealing with the causes of malaria and the steps which may be taken by the average householder to prevent it.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 6th, 1916.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

30. The *Hindu Ranjika* (Rajshahi) of the 30th October says that the roads in Rajshahi town are unfit for traffic and the municipal lights inadequate in number and power. The drains are not flushed and disease thrives. No Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector has yet been appointed by the Municipal authorities.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Oct. 30th, 1916.

31. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st October notices the letter which appeared in a recent issue of the *Bengalee* regarding the alleged discourtesy shown to patients by the Lady Doctor and nurses attached to the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, and hopes that the matter will be promptly enquired into.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 31st, 1916.

32. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th November notes with great concern a heavy increase in the deaths and decrease in the births in Bengal in 1915, as shown in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, and asks Government to adopt immediate steps to save the population of the province from extinction, for it is not possible for the people to do anything in the matter without its help.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

33. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 27th October says that survey for the Netrakona-Mohanganj Railway in the Mymensingh district has been carried out in such a way as to include the *wakf* properties intended for the Tengapara Madrassa, within the jurisdiction of the Barhatta police-station. As the line can be easily diverted, it is not desirable that *wakf* properties should be acquired to the detriment of the Madrassa. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Oct. 27th, 1916.

34. The *Tipperah Guide* (Comilla) of the 31st October says that on the 29th idem the two trains which arrived at Comilla in the evening from the north and south, were overcrowded. On the following day, the train which arrived at Comilla at 8 P.M. from the north was similarly overcrowded. This is a complaint which ought to be remedied. Extra carriages should be provided on the occasions of festivals, etc.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
Oct. 31st, 1916.

35. Referring to the case brought against the East Indian Railway by Lakshmi Chand and Rameshwar Nath, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th November writes:—

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

We are glad that the plaintiffs have won the case, for it is a well-known fact that thefts of goods sent by rail have now become very frequent. Railway servants invariably filch the contents of parcels, and complaints against them are of no avail, for it is the thieving officers themselves who are entrusted by the authorities to enquire into such complaints, and they take good care to explain them away in a cunning manner. There are very few people who can afford to sue the railways for such things, and it is high time some strong measures were taken to put a stop to them.

(h)—*General.*

36. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Kartik*, 1323 (B.S.) finds no justification for Government asking the Hon'ble Sir S. P. Sinha to sacrifice his princely income and accept the office of Member of the Bengal Executive Council. This shows, says the paper, that work which can be done by an Englishman for Rs. 6,000

PRAVASI,
Kartik. 1323 (B.S.)

a month requires an Indian earning Rs. 20,000 a month. The former has much to gain while the latter has to make a tremendous sacrifice. And what good does the Indian who accepts such an office do to his country after all? Nothing. For so long as the system of work in the Executive Council is not radically changed no Indian member can ever expect to be of any service to his countrymen.

NAYAK,
Nov. 6th, 1916.

37. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 6th November writes:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore. Sir Archdale Earle, Chief Commissioner of Assam, is going on leave. Most probably the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell will officiate for him and the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore will officiate for Mr. Beatson Bell in the Bengal Executive Council. Mr. Stevenson-Moore is a generous official and many of us will be glad to see him in the Executive Council.

NAYAK,
Nov. 1st, 1916.

38. Though Lord Carmichael did not give in his farewell speech at

The next Governor of Bengal. Darjeeling any hint as to who is going to succeed him, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st November says that it will never do for Bengal to have a Civilian as her Governor. The Governor of this province must be a man who can spend money lavishly on social entertainments; and such a thing cannot be expected of a Civilian.

BANGALI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

39. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November is of opinion that Lord

"Lord Carmichael." Carmichael's term of office should be extended at least so long as the war lasts; for the longer His

Excellency remains in Bengal the better it will be for her people. The extension of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty meant much mischief for Bengal, but if Lord Carmichael stays here a little longer he will be able to do immense good to the province. Saving Lord Hardinge such a kind-hearted Governor has never come to India since the days of Lord Ripon. Whatever complaints one may have against Government one can never find fault with Lord Carmichael.

NAYAK,
Nov. 1st, 1916.

40. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st November is glad to learn that Lord

The Viceroy's visit to Calcutta. Chelmsford will hold many social functions during his visit to Calcutta and that the city will once again, though for a short time, put on its old gay aspect. If His Excellency makes this visit an annual affair, Calcutta, says the paper, will not care a straw where the Capital of the country may be situated.

NAYAK,
Nov. 1st, 1916.

41. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st November says that the Industries

"The Industries Commission." Commission should consider how the industries which really benefit Indians—those carried on with

Indian capital and Indian labour—can be saved from extinction. Industries carried on with foreign capital benefit Indians only indirectly. These should be kept apart from the former, which should be saved from formidable foreign competition. It should be considered whether in the present political situation of the British Empire it would be advisable to protect India's industries against those of Japan.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Nov. 1st, 1916.

42. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 1st November says that an

The coolie system in the Malay States and Ceylon. Indian should accompany Mr. Todhunter, who has gone to report about the coolie system prevailing in the Federated Malay States and Ceylon. Without this the public mind will not be reassured. But the appointment of an Indian of the type of Mr. Chumpal, who was sent to Fiji, will not do. When Lord Hardinge declared himself against the coolie system, why all this delay in abolishing it?

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

43. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says that the cost of

Excessive administrative expenditure. the administrative machinery is higher in this unhappy country than elsewhere. Government ought to economise in that direction and spend the money thus saved on education and sanitation.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

44. A "Sufferer," writing in the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd

Transfer of Sub-Registrars. November, complains that the present authorities of the Registration Department are reluctant to transfer Sub-Registrars, after they have served for a number of years in any one place. The plea put forward is that if a Sub-Registrar is kept in any place for a long time, he can make himself acquainted with the people within

his jurisdiction and thus prevent frauds in identification, etc. But this argument does not hold good in view of the fact that ever since the introduction of the practise of taking thumb impressions, such frauds have become rare. Moreover, people who practise these frauds are intelligent and can devise a thousand and one ways to avoid detection. The object of the authorities will be accomplished if, instead of keeping a Sub-Registrar in any place for a long time, the officers subordinate to him are so kept.

45. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th November is glad to learn from the reply given to the Hon'ble Babu Ramani Mohan Das's question in the Assam Legislative Council that the Government of Assam is taking a keen interest in the manufacture of paper in that province. The paper asks other Provincial Governments to follow this good example.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

46. Referring to the fact that Babu Sailendra Nath Basu, nephew of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, and the Bengali soldiers and Territorials. nephew of the Raja of Kakina, have joined the Bengali double company, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 6th November says that only scions of respectable families are joining the double company. In England there are separate regiments for such soldiers and they are called Territorials. The character of the Bengali double company also is similar to that of these regiments. In England, officers are selected from among the Territorial regiments. The Bengali soldiers, however, have been taken in an ordinary regiment. Why this distinction?

NAYAK,
Nov. 6th, 1916.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

47. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 1st November says:—
The speeches of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Gaekwar of Baroda lead us to think that Indian Native States want the right of giving advice in regard to the administration of British India and that the British Government is not unwilling in this matter.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 1st, 1916.

48. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says that the Viceroy's speech at the Princes' Conference was extremely disappointing. It did not contain anything which is likely to create enthusiasm in the public mind. We would like very much to see the conference made a permanent institution. The Native Princes should be given a place in the administration of India after the war.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

49. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th October says:—
Greece has remained neutral ever since the commencement of the war. Bulgaria has, however, taken a portion of Greece and the Allies also have landed their troops in that country wherever they have found it convenient to do so. Indeed, Greece's neutrality is unique, and if she maintains it for the sake of truth, and even faces ruin and destruction, her "truthfulness" will remain written in the annals of Europe in letters of gold.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Oct. 20th, 1916.

50. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th October has the following:—
The war. Germany gained some success last year, but the tide has now changed in favour of the Allies, and they are now steadily advancing in the west. In the east, Russia is advancing and Rumania has placed an effective check on the Austro-German advance. The Russians have strongly fortified themselves in the Caucasus and Armenia, and in Mesopotamia the British are preparing themselves for an advance. The Turks have had lamentable reverses on the Egyptian frontier. On the whole, the Allies are gaining ground.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI
Oct. 20th, 1916.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Oct. 27th, 1916.

51. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 27th October says that the tide of war has turned in favour of the Allies. The British and the French are making slow but steady progress in the west. The defeat of Germany at Verdun is complete. It is sheer madness on her part to still try to continue the struggle there. In view of the German losses in Rumania, it is not likely that they will be able to remain in occupation of the Rumanian territories for any length of time.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

52. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November says that the military situation has changed in favour of the Allies, but their progress on the western front has not been so rapid as was expected. The reason of this is that although Germany's man-power has decreased, it has not yet been completely destroyed. If the Allies could double their forces now, their progress would have been much more rapid. But this is not possible at present. They also have lost heavily in this war; but the fact that the Allies are able to keep sufficient men on the western front and at the same time send reinforcements to Rumania clearly establishes their numerical superiority over the Germans.

General Mackensen, the conqueror of Serbia, has attacked Rumania on the side of the Black Sea, as a result of which the Rumanians have had to abandon the port of Constanza and retire to the other side of the Danube. In the north General von Falkenhayn has advanced 20 miles into Rumania. Rumania is in danger, but the way in which the allied forces are advancing on the west and in Salonika strengthens the belief that the Germans will soon have to withdraw their forces from Rumania.

The situation in Mesopotamia is unchanged, but it is said that the British forces will soon make an attempt to advance in this region. Russian progress in Asia Minor has been stopped. Turkey now holds both England and Russia in check.

Nothing remarkable has happened in Poland and Riga. The situation in Greece once bade fair to assume alarming proportions, but it is said that the assurance given by King Constantine to the British and the French Ambassadors has satisfied them.

The submarine activity of Germany has of late considerably increased. Bombs are also being dropped in England. All this shows that Germany has still enough strength left in her. The war may continue for a longer period than three years, the duration foretold by Lord Kitchener, but there is no doubt that Germany will be vanquished in the end.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Oct. 31st, 1916.

53. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st October writes:—

"The new phase of the war."

It appears from Reuter's telegrams that Mackensen has attacked the whole of the Dobrudja frontier and that the Russo-Rumanian troops are repelling his attacks. Though the Rumanians have had to retreat in the Jiul Valley they have not been defeated. Besides, the destruction of the bridge on the Danube has made it impossible for Mackensen to get into Rumania or help Falkenhayn. Bukovina is now in Russian possession, and it will by no means be easy for Mackensen to conquer Rumania, though he may have taken two portions of it. It is not known so far in what manner and after how long Falkenhayn will be able to attack Rumania, through Transylvania. Although Rumania's condition is alarming, it cannot be called pitiable. Then, again, if Hindenburg does not allow Mackensen and Falkenhayn to shift from the east, under the idea that the struggle will be decided there, the Allies may gain great advantage in the west. It may, therefore, be said that the future of the war depends on the state of affairs in Rumania.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Oct. 31st, 1916.

54. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st October has the following:—

"France."

The Germans had so long been in possession of two well-fortified positions, Duquamont and Vaux. The former has now been taken by the French, who are now a match for the enemy and are pressing upon Vaux from three directions. The Germans will now have either to fight again in the Verdun region with their old ferocity, or part with two of the most important places they had taken after an enormous loss of men. Telegrams show that they have decided to go on with their offensive and that they have commenced a very vigorous counter-attack in the Duquamont region.

Their experience during the last six months has accustomed the French to such attacks and, with victory in sight, they will not shrink from the struggle. They will never yield Douaumont back to the Germans, but rather, flushed with their recent success, achieve fresh victories daily.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November writes:—

"Wanted early peace."

Whatever Germany wants to have she tries to get by bullying. She is now anxious for peace and wants the United States to act as the intermediary. She has begun to intimidate the United States by sending submarines, so that the latter may help her in obtaining it.

56. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st November says:—

"Falkenhayn's incapacity."

It must be said that Falkenhayn's troops have not yet been able to do anything and that there is ample chance for Rumania to defend herself. It is of no consequence if Falkenhayn can advance a few miles from the Transylvanian Alps or take possession of a railway, for unless he can join with Mackensen, he cannot expect to gain any real advantage. The great progress made by the Austro-German troops as a result of the fighting in Transylvania will not affect Rumania much, for her fate will be decided in the struggle which is going on in the north. There, however, the course of events seems to be very hopeful and there is absolutely nothing to be anxious about.

57. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November notes how Ger-

"Hindenburg's objective."

many has wiped out of existence several of the smaller kingdoms of Europe. The paper also refers to the condition of Rumania, which is now, as it were, surrounded by the enemy. At the same time, the journal is not prepared to share the pessimistic view which the *Times* takes of the situation, for no one can yet say what turn matters will take. Hindenburg may entertain many grand projects, but to carry them out is quite a different thing.

58. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says that as the allied

More troops needed.

army advances further and further towards Germany, the casualties sustained by it will increase and there will be a call for more men. It may then become necessary to send up all the Indian forces to the two fronts. It is, therefore, imperative that Indians should now be given a military training so that they can defend their own frontiers, if not actually go and fight in France.

59. Referring to the recent visit of the German warships to the English

Enemy warships in the English Channel.

Channel, the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th November says that the frustration of the object of the Germans clearly proves the supremacy of the British fleet, which helps the British to send soldiers and munitions of war beyond the seas without the loss of a single individual.

60. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 4th November says that it is cowardly

A naval battle—An attack in the dark.

to attack in the dark. The Germans have built many swift destroyers which are swift in the sense that they are swift to run away. On the 26th October last, at about midnight, ten German destroyers came to the British Channel to destroy British merchant vessels, but failed to do any damage. In the battle which ensued the Germans lost two destroyers, the rest ran away. Unfortunately three British destroyers also were destroyed. On their way the Germans sank two French fishing vessels.

61. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th November writes:—

"The situation in Rumania."

The condition of Rumania has become worse than what it was last week. We were told last week that General Mackensen was steadily pushing the Russians and the Rumanians back in Dobrudja, while in the west Falkenhayn was trying to cut off Russian communication with Rumania. Since then the situation has become worse. Falkenhayn has made some advance towards Bukharest, and Mackensen has captured the railway from Constanza to Sarnavoda. The Russians have had to beat a hasty retreat in this region and are now entrenched in Karamurat, where the enemy has not yet tried to pursue them. To every one who knows the topography of Rumania, it is clear that she is in a sore plight now.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Nov. 3rd 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Nov. 1st, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 3rd 1916.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

BASUMATI
Nov. 4th, 1916.

SAMAY,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 4th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Nov. 6th, 1916.

62. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 5th November says:—

The situation on all the fronts.

On account of rain and mist there has been a lull in fighting on all the fronts. As soon as winter sets in there will be a still greater lull. It is not that there will be no fighting, but we shall have to wait till March before we hear again of those furious battles which will decide the fate of this war. Even Von Hindenburg has said that in the next spring there will be fought great and decisive battles. From all this it appears certain that during this winter there will be great preparations on all sides. From Hindenburg's statements it appears that if the Germans are defeated in the spring, even then they will not admit defeat. Now we have to see what the situation is on all the fronts, what changes have already taken place in them, and what likely changes are going to take place.

It now appears that Rumania did not enter into this war at a favourable moment. She committed many mistakes in choosing the psychological moment. She would have done well if she had joined when the Allies were pushing in the west and the Italians were carrying on their great offensive against the Austrians, but she did not do so. Her second great mistake was that she did not make a proper estimate of the Austro-German forces on the frontier. She left Dobrudja unprotected and attacked Transylvania. Von Hindenburg saw her mistake and turned against her the forces which he had concentrated for the purpose of an offensive against the Russians.

After reviewing the general situation in Rumania, the paper goes on to say that the real cause of misfortune is King Constantine. Though he has not actively taken up arms against the Allies, yet the policy which he has been pursuing has given an advantage to Germany which she would not have got had Greece joined her.

The war on the eastern front has not materially helped Rumania. The Germans have been successful in the Kovel and Lutsk region, if not wholly, yet partially. Their object was to prevent Russia from sending reinforcements to Rumania.

In the British front there has been incessant rainfall, but in spite of this the British have extended their lines towards Bot De Volincourt, Mendicourt, etc.

The paper concludes by a short reference to the renewed submarine activity of the Germans.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 6th, 1916.

63. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th November publishes the

"Whom does Rumania favour?" substance of an article by Dr. E. J. Dillon in the *Fortnightly Review* showing how Rumania was once very near joining the war in favour of the Central Powers against the Allies.

BANGALI,
Nov. 6th, 1916.

64. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th November says that the German

The plight of Germany.

Government has ordered both men and women to help in the war. Are women also to fight? This shows what a sorry plight Germany is now in. No peace proposal is heard from any quarter. Germany has no longer any hope of success. She is now trying somehow to hold on. But how long will she be able to do so?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 6th, 1916.

65. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th November says that the

New preparations in Mesopotamia.

new preparations in Mesopotamia detailed recently by Lord Derby show that steps are to be taken at an early date to capture Baghdad.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Oct. 20th, 1916.

66. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 20th October is glad to

Health of Hedjaz pilgrims.

learn that there was no epidemic among this year's Hedjaz pilgrims and that there has been no death among them excepting that of a native of Egypt from an ordinary disease.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Oct. 27th, 1916.

67. Referring to the memorial submitted to the Viceroy and the Secre-

Administrative reform and the Moslem community.

tary of State for India by the elected members of the Imperial Council, praying for certain administrative reforms, the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 27th October says that the proposed reforms, if carried out, will injure the interests of Muhammadans. For example, the interests of Musalmans in the municipalities and the District Boards are not even now, under official Chairmanship, properly safeguarded. If, therefore, these

local bodies are allowed to be managed entirely by elected members and elected non-official Chairmen, as prayed for in the memorial, Musalman interests will be overlooked. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, and the Hon'ble Mr. Abdur Rahim Bux Ellahi deserve the thanks of the Musalman community for refusing to sign the memorial. The attack on the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chaudhuri by the *Mohammadi* is quite uncalled for.

68. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November writes:—

"The Hindu-Moslem Conference." Though there is no official information on the subject, we may fairly hope that some wider rights and privileges will be granted to Indians after the war. It would by no means be prudent for us to slacken our efforts in the hope that their fruition is near at hand. A ruling nation never easily grants to the people they have conquered rights equal to their own, but rather take care that their officials are always opposed to every political agitation which the subject people may carry on. A conference of Hindus and Musalmans will be held in Calcutta to consider the memorandum about post-war reforms which the non-official elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council have submitted to the Government of India. It is a well-known fact that the dissensions between Hindus and Musalmans, due in the main to Hindus' obstructing the *korbanis*, taking out idolatrous musical processions and opposing the privilege of separate representation enjoyed by Musalmans, are a curse to the country and prevent the establishment of unity between the two people. We may tell the Hindus that very few people care for self-government, whereas *korbanis* is looked upon as a bounden religious duty by every Musalman. If our Hindu brethren cannot help interfering with the performance of this duty, the present agitation for self-government had better be dropped. As regards separate representation, there is not a single Musalman who does not advocate it. Many leading Musalmans who join the Congress have asked the Hindus to support this, but in vain. The recent *Bakr-Id* riots in Bihar and the attitude of Congressmen like Mr. Chintamani and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya towards Musalman representation furnish eloquent proofs of the feelings with which Hindus regard Musalmans. The Hindus often take out idolatrous musical processions which are highly repugnant to Musalman religious feelings, but the latter seldom obstruct such processions or create any disturbances over them. And lastly the vituperative attacks which a class of Hindu writers hurl against Musalmans are creating much bad blood. The situation is really becoming very grave. Fortunately, however, a section of Hindu leaders are level-headed enough to recognise the justice of Musalman claims, and their number is daily increasing.

69. The *Darshak* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November writes:—

The memorandum for post-war reforms.

Some people are saying that the Memorandum submitted by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council for post-war reforms does not represent the views of the Indian public, because the Indian public was not consulted before its submission. But it should be considered that the views of the Indian public are well known on account of their having been more than once ventilated in the Indian National Congress.

The Memorandum proves that the non-official members of the Council are capable of sinking their communal differences and working in unity. The prayers set forth in the Memorandum are quite legitimate. They have also been timely made because there are at present signs abroad which indicate that better days are coming for Indians. Indians have served their King with distinction. It is not in return for this service that they have made the prayers. They have made them because they consider them legitimate and necessary for good government and permanence of British rule in the country. The war will soon end, because the enemy are showing patent signs of weakness. Under the circumstances, the non-official members have done the right thing by submitting the Memorandum without further delay. If the prayers are granted, it will be proved that 150 years of British rule have made Indians fit for enjoying all the privileges of British subjects. This will undoubtedly redound to the glory of British rule.

70. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 5th November says:—

Indians and Home Rule.

Indians should not exercise themselves about their fallen condition. Government is going to do some good for them after the war. It has already appointed an Industrial

MOHAMMADI,
Nov 3rd, 1916.

DARSHAK,
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Nov. 5th, 1916.

Commission. If Indians are not satisfied after perusing the big report of the Commission, then what else can satisfy them?

MOHAMMADI.
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

71. The following appears in the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November :—

"The Aftab Mejliss."

Some of our co-religionists who make it the business of their life to fawn upon Government find fault with the Musalmans for not consenting to have the Moslem University on the same terms as those on which the Hindus have accepted theirs. But why should Musalmans demean themselves by committing a mistake simply because Hindus have done so? To the Hindus the terms under which they have agreed to have their University will mean no harm, because the whole of the country's education is practically in their hands. But can this be said of the Musalmans? Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, of Aligarh, tried to trick the Musalman community, but failed. He and his followers elected the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukherji as the President of the Moslem Education League, but suddenly Sir Ashutosh announced that the League could not sit at Lucknow but would sit at Aligarh—probably in some obscure corner of the Aligarh College. He has found a flunkey in Mr. Muhammad Asfi, who is always opposed to everything that is really conducive to Moslem welfare. We, therefore, ask all Musalmans to boycott the League.

VISWAVARTA.
Oct. 30th, 1916.

72. The *Viswavarta* (Dacca) of the 30th October warmly approves of the suggestion made by certain people that Sir K. G. Gupta should be appointed Governor of

Sir K. G. Gupta.

Bengal in succession to Lord Carmichael.

PRAVASI.
Kartik. 1323 (B.S.)

73. The following is taken from the *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Kartik*, 1323 B.S. :—

"Our income and the expense on convicts."

The amount which is annually spent on every prisoner in jail may be taken as the minimum sum which is required to provide him with the barest necessities of life. The annual upkeep of a convict in 1915 varied from Rs. 61-4-1 in Bengal to Rs. 37-9 in the Central Provinces. The average annual income of a native of this country, however, is less than Rs. 30. This shows that millions of our countrymen live in the most abject misery—getting very little to eat and less to clothe themselves, and going without any medical aid when they fall sick. And this in a country which for centuries has enriched the people of more than one foreign land! But what are our educated men and our Government doing? It is a state of things for which the former are more to blame than the latter. It is foolish to depend on others, for it is only the man of deeds on whom fortune smiles.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Oct. 31st, 1916.

74. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st October writes :—

Political convicts as soldiers.

When our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggested that political prisoners should, if they so desired, be released and enlisted as soldiers, the Anglo-Indian Press ridiculed the idea. In France, however, convict warders have been taken into the army, and the Punjab Government also have sent a large number of convicts to Mesopotamia as coolies. We should think that Government would do well to accept the *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* suggestion, for then political convicts would be kept under surveillance and at the same time Government would have a true idea of their minds.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR.
Nov. 1st, 1916.

75. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 1st November is entirely

Hon'ble Mr. Currie's evidence before the Industries Commission.

dissatisfied with the Hon'ble Mr. James Currie's evidence before the Industrial Commission at Delhi, as it is entirely opposed to Indian interests. Indians expect that the Commission will declare how small industries can grow in India as they have done in Japan and America. Will this expectation be fulfilled?

SADAQAT.
Nov. 3rd, 1916.

76. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November says that the Hon'ble

Indian trade and industries.

Mr. James Currie's picture of Indian trade is highly misleading. Mr. Sultan Singh's evidence has proved the fatuousness of the Hon'ble Mr. Currie's proposals and standpoint.

We cannot for a moment support his proposal for the establishment of a Central Institute, because the formation of a body such as he proposes is altogether impracticable.

77. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says:—

Indian trade and industries.

If Government so desires it can help the European traders and create conveniences for them. But the first and foremost work of the Commission is to devise means for giving an impetus to Indian trades and industries. It should, therefore, direct its attention to devising methods which will help the consumption of Indian raw products in India. This will be against the interest of European traders, who are mostly engaged in export trade only. They will certainly feel this loss a good deal. The real advantage lies in fostering the growth of the smaller industries of the country.

78. The hoarded wealth of India, says the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November, is a myth. The Anglo-Indians

Hoarded wealth of India.

talk of this hoarded wealth in support of their proposal to impose a tax to collect money for the war. If a tax is imposed the money will no doubt be realised, but these men do not care to think to what financial stress the poor people of India will be put to meet the demand. But when there is the question of granting any political right to the Indians, these Anglo-Indians pose themselves as the friends of the illiterate masses and oppose any such political concession on the ground that it will give an opportunity to the educated community of India to oppress their uneducated countrymen. The people of this country fully realise this lip-sympathy of the Anglo-Indians. Government also knows this and so does not pay any heed to these ravings of the Anglo-Indians. The Indians are a poor people. They deserve praise for the contributions that they have already made. On the other hand, European merchants in India are rolling in wealth. They can contribute much more than they have done.

79. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 6th November says that the

Indian Industries Commission work.

Commission should take full consideration of the Indian and the European traders' standpoints, because they are opposed to each other. By taking a one-sided view Indian industries will not for a moment be resuscitated. The Hon'ble Mr. Currie says that no Government aid is necessary for the development of trade in India. This is a view which cannot be accepted.

80. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November writes that

"Fear of the bogeyman."

ever since the Penjdeh incident, Bengalis have been asking to be allowed to serve the Empire as volunteers. Anglo-India has ridiculed the demand, and the Government of India, too, always ignored it, and it is only recently that they have conceded to Bengalis the permission to serve as sepoy. Educated, respectable youths cannot well be tempted by the poor salary of a sepoy to embrace a military career, but nevertheless our boys are coming forward to enlist. Anglo-Indians are most unjust in their remark that the recruitment is not brisk enough. They forget that quite half of the men who come forward to offer their services are rejected on medical grounds.

There is also another obstacle to recruitment. The public have an idea that by applying for enlistment, they will be marked down by the police for all time, whether their services are accepted or not. Danger will not be long in overtaking men whom the police come to know as courageous, hardy and enterprising. Volunteers who served in the Burdwan flood relief and *Ardhoday Yoga*, etc., are many of them said to be in the black books of the police.

The Hon'ble Rai Srinath Ray Bahadur, who is not a political agitator, has recently written in the papers that during a visit to the villages in Dacca and Vikrampore he learned that many people had an idea that by sympathising with the recruiting movement, they would incur the displeasure of the police. And the pity of it is that the public cannot be disabused of this idea merely by notification of official sympathy with the recruiting movement. Lord Carmichael has already expressed his sympathy in public and, at many of the recruiting meetings, high local officials are presiding. Nevertheless, the cloud of suspicion and alarm in the public mind persists. The fact is, the public cannot cease to regard the police as a bogey which they have been taught to dread from childhood upwards. How far the people are to blame for this let Government judge. Is it a fact that youths who acted as recruiters under the authority of Banerjee, Chakravarti and Company have been interned by the

SADAQAT.
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

HITAVADI.
Nov. 3. d. 1916.

HINDI BANGAVASI
Nov. 6th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

police? If true, who is to blame? Should not the police have objected when the leaders in their ignorance employed these youths as their agents? Indeed, the public forget that Surendranath himself had his office iron chest searched and probably Bhupendranath's movements are shadowed by the police. After this can the public help dreading the police? In the interests of police efficiency it is necessary that wrong-doers should fear the police while the law-abiding citizen should like them. Without that there can be no co-operation between the police and the public. Let Government ascertain why this dread of the police now prevails and, by removing the causes, bring about a new order of things in the country.

NAYAK,
Nov. 2nd, 1916.

81. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November divides the so-called leaders of Bengal into two classes, namely, urban and rural, and writes as follows:—

The urban leaders are mostly village people, but they have almost all abandoned their village homes and taken up residence in towns. They shed crocodile tears for the sorrows of Mother India while their native villages do not get the least sympathy from them. They are Bengalis, born of Bengali parents, but they have become so much denationalised that they always speak English. If any of them has any paternal estate in the village, he does not pay the least heed to the wants and grievances of his tenants, while as an Hon'ble member of Council he makes the four quarters resound with high-sounding speeches in favour of administrative reforms. These urban leaders have hired sycophants whose business it is to sound the trumpet of praise for them. And so aloud do they sound it that its noise is a sore torment to all honest people.

The rural leaders also are no better than their urban brethren. Formerly village headmen were real headmen whose word was law among their co-villagers and to whom the latter used to look for help, sympathy and support in all difficulties. But those days are gone. The spread of English education has made all men equal and brought in its train the evils of luxury, selfishness, malice, crookedness of mind, envy and hatred. Villagers are now no strangers to law-courts and have learnt to engage pleaders and mukhtears. Why then should they have any regard for the village headman?

Thus deprived of their natural position in villages, the descendants of former village headmen are now trying to maintain a semblance of it by becoming Honorary Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners, etc. They want to be leaders, but they have not the least honesty, spirit of self-sacrifice, large-heartedness and impartiality, which alone can make a man a true leader. Their leadership depends on the support of a number of influential men in whose hands they are mere puppets. Thus, instead of being leaders, they are led by the nose by these influential men and help to further their selfish ends at their bidding.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 5th, 1916.

82. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 5th November, in referring to a suggestion in the *Civil and Military Gazette* that for economic reasons, some check should be put on the facility which now exists for non-official members to make interpellations in the Council, says:—

It would be altogether false economy to place such an illegitimate obstruction in the way of the non-official members. In the Councils the presence of non-official Indian members has not proved at all useful, simply because they cannot pass any piece of legislation according to their wishes. They possess only the right of putting questions to which they receive only verbal answers. But even this is not agreeable to our Anglo-Indian contemporaries.

NAYAK,
Nov. 6th, 1916.

83. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 6th November writes:—

Repressive laws and our officials.

We are not afraid of repressive laws. Let the laws be as repressive as they will, if the rulers who work these laws are benevolent men, there would be no ground for apprehension. With Lord Carmichael and Mr. Cumming in office, we are not afraid, in spite of these repeated arrests and internments, for we know that so long as they remain there will be no repression, no arbitrary action. We want rulers in whose honesty and impartiality the Bengali public have confidence.

So long as we are subjects we must lead the life of subjects, no matter what kind of rulers we may have. No matter who are the rulers, they must so work as to conduce to the welfare of the British Empire and the British race, and it will conduce to our welfare also to work with the same object. So we are not anxious about our future. What we pray for is, that you may govern us as you will, but you must not torment us; you must try to conciliate us by courteous conduct.

84. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th November has the following :—

High and low.

There is nothing to say against present-day young men who organise relief in floods and famines and are of a self-sacrificing spirit, but the case is quite different with the generation which has now become elderly men. These men have grown up with no idea of duty, or of respect for seniors. Their day, however, is passing and a new generation of noble, self-sacrificing youths is coming to the fore, under whose auspices better times may be expected to dawn on the country.

85. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November takes excep-

"The Rhodes Scholarship."

tion to the *Pioneer's* suggestion that France and not India, the country which is more intimately connected with England than France is, should be benefited by the Rhodes Scholarship.

86. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 7th November says that though

The Indian Bishop.

Christianity has been gathering converts within its folds for the last 150 years, the only Indian who has held a Bishopric is the Bishop of Dorakol. The Indian Christians cannot be considered in any way inferior to others in the matter of intellect and devotion. The exclusion of Indian Christians from high ecclesiastical posts leads one to think that in the Christian community there is a colour-bar even in religion. Islam, however, recognises no colour-bar. No Muhammadan ever dares to raise this question.

87. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 7th November says that the disagree-

C. I. D. at a public Conference.

able controversy which has arisen between the promoters of the Ahmedabad Conference and the authorities regarding the provision of seats for C.I.D. reporters is likely to create strained relations between the educated section of the Indian community and the members of the Indian Civil Service. Its natural consequence will be that the Defence of India Act and the Press Act will be further used to gag the public mouth. In our opinion it would be well if these police reporters are treated in the same way as the Press reporters. This will lead to the establishment of agreeable relationship between ourselves and the authorities and will prevent the occurrence of disagreeable incidents and Government will not have to enact new laws. We are ready to admit that the attitude adopted by the promoters of the Ahmedabad Conference was extremely insulting to the authorities.

J. N. RAY,

General Press Censor, Bengal.

In charge of the office of the
Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 11th November 1916.

BANGALI,
Nov. 6th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 3rd, 1916.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 7th, 1916.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 7th, 1916.

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REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 11th November 1916.

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (IN PART III)

INDIAN-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN GENERAL

When under the

THE

1. FOREIGN RELATIONS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

1. General
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1. General
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III. NATIVE LIFE

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IV. SUMMARY OF THE DATA
AND CONCLUSIONS

APPENDIX

1. General
2. Administration
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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41.	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	"Herald" (N)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,000
19	"Hindu Review" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 50, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53 ...	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Buksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61 ...	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35 ...	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37 ...	200
42	"Rela and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65 ...	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

606. The *Modern Review* writes :—Bengal's acutest grievance at present is the internment of several hundreds of persons under the Defence of India Act. Lord Carmichael has stated that an officer qualified to be a High Court Judge sifts the evidence against each "suspect" before he is interned and the *détenu* is allowed an opportunity to refute the evidence against him. It has been shown why and how this procedure is not sufficient for the ends of justice and additional safeguards suggested. Babu Nagendra Kumar Guha Ray, interned under the Defence of India Act, who holds striking certificates of good character from the Commissioner of his division and the Magistrate of his district, has, in a memorial submitted to His Excellency, practically challenged any official concerned to prove that the procedure laid down by the Government has been followed in his case. This serious challenge ought to be taken up by the officials concerned. Some interned persons are said to have been confined in prisons. Is this true? If so, is it legal? Some 53 persons are kept confined in jails under Regulation III of 1818. Were any of these men at first arrested and interned under the Defence of India Act? If so, why were they subsequently punished under the Regulation? Those who are detained under this Regulation are State prisoners and ought to be treated as such.

MODERN REVIEW
Nov. 1916.

607. Commenting on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's internment, the *Musalmán* writes :—A man against whom the public know nothing and who commands universal respect and admiration has been dealt with in a manner to which the Moslem public can hardly be reconciled. Did the Bihar Government ask Maulana Azad to answer any charge? If not, the order of internment will be regarded by Mussalmans all over India as very hard. Punishment without trial is always distasteful to justice-loving people, and when such punishment is ordered it ought to be inflicted with as little rigour as possible. Demand for an explanation is calculated to mitigate the rigour of such punishment, and if that has not been done in his case he has been dealt with in a most drastic manner, which he did not deserve.

MUSALMAN.
3rd Nov. 1916.

608. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—The reader is aware that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was suddenly served with orders of expulsion from Calcutta and the province. It will also be remembered that a petition signed by 59,000 Muhammadans was submitted for a reconsideration of these orders and, needless to say, the signatories were expecting that their prayers would be granted. It has therefore come as a shock that the Government of Bihar and Orissa has followed up the action of the Bengal Government by interning Maulana Azad at Ranchi. It would be interesting to enquire whether, as recently stated by the Bengal Government in respect of internments, the Maulana was acquainted with the charges preferred against him and an opportunity afforded him to answer them.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
7th Nov. 1916.

609. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—The account of the *contretemps* at the recent sitting of the Bombay Provincial Conference at Allahabad and the contention between the District Magistrate and the General Secretary of the Conference will doubtless be read with much interest. It would appear that the Magistrate asked the Secretary to admit and accommodate C.I.D. reporters among the Press reporters. The latter pointed out that there was no authority in law for such a demand and that the C.I.D. people, if they liked, could secure admission as members of the public. The former in reply insisted on the right of the Government to station police officers to secure proper conduct of the assembly and maintain order therein. It was an insinuation against the hundreds of delegates and visitors who formed the assembly and an insult for which there was not the slightest justification. This incident reminds one of a similar case at Lahore on the occasion of the last Congress in that

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
2nd Nov. 1916.

city. The firm attitude of the Reception Committee led to a satisfactory arrangement. The C.I.D. reporters were provided with seats on one side of the dais, where they did their work quietly and without interruption. The Press should unite in opposing such demands of the C.I.D.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Nov. 1916.

610. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The people resent the presence of C.I.D. reporters at their public meetings mainly for two reasons. First, it

C. I. D. reporters. aggressively reminds them that they are looked upon by the authorities with unreasonable suspicion, as if they were a body of men who had assembled for the purpose of planning sedition. Secondly, sometimes it is dangerous, for the speakers run the risk of being misreported or misrepresented by the C.I.D. reporters and may be placed in great trouble, even sent to prison or saddled with a heavy security for their good conduct. Take the case of Mr. Tilak. His Counsel pointed out the absurdity of C.I.D. men being able to report correctly his long and fluent speeches in Mahratti, as they are not trained reporters. All the translations were accepted and a security of Rs. 40,000 taken from him. This official suspicion that the leaders of the people meet to discuss public questions with no other object than to preach disloyalty, is a source of mischief the magnitude of which cannot be overstated.

BEN ALEE,
4th Nov. 1916.

611. Commenting on the rumour current in certain villages in the Dacca district that persons showing active sympathy with and enlisting in the Bengali Double Company would incur the displeasure of the C.I.D., the *Bengalee* writes that it is quite prepared to admit that the C.I.D. gets credit not only for what it does but sometimes also for what it does not. At the same time, there may be individual members of this secret service who let their zeal outrun their discretion and unwarrantably do or say things which do not fail to produce an effect on the minds of the people. Something like this must have happened, but matters will be now set right by the Government *communiqué*.

BENGALIEE,
4th Nov. 1916.

612. Commenting on the defamation case of Kumar Guru Prasad Sinha, of Khaira, the *Bengalee* writes:—Mr. Justice Chaudhuri asked Mr. Norton to persuade his client not to proceed with the matter further. Finally, His Lordship added: "Are not the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act applicable in matters of this character? Both of them should be interned." Here is a broad hint for the C.I.D. The journal does not know whether there is any saving sense of humour in the department, but here is a valuable compliment to its activity and also a valuable suggestion as to how the energy of the department may be profitably employed.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
7th Nov. 1916.

613. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Thanks to the intervention of a Bench of the Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, four persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Fyzabad have been saved from the gallows. The result throws light on the administration of criminal justice in this country. The Sessions Judge believed the statement of one Chamru, convicted all the four accused who were charged with murder, and adjudged all the four to be hanged. According to the Judge of Fyzabad, the assessors were right in their conclusion when they found the accused guilty. They were wrong when they were for acquittal! The wonder is the Sessions Judge did not see his way even to transport any one of them for life, which he is empowered to do under the law. He had to have the lives of all the four. These ferocious sentences show a state of mentality which is to be highly deprecated. But for the decision of the appellate court, four creatures of God, who, in the opinion of two judicial officers, were not guilty under the law, would have been launched into eternity.

(h)—General.

614. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The antagonism of the Indian Press to the selection either of Sir Michael O'Dwyer or of Sir Robert Chalmers is not based upon their suppression by legitimate means of organised outrage. The journal is amongst those who applaud, and would assist, the stamping out of overt acts of unjustifiable violence, but it objects to have recourse to methods which apparently violate the spirit of the law, set aside the safeguards of long-established principles of public trial, and substitute for no reason the untrained opinion of a military court for the discernment of a tribunal educated and immersed in criminal procedure and the appreciation of conflicting testimony. When the *Empire* justifies the procedure in Ceylon as being well deserved, it writes without knowledge of the facts and glorifies a policy which, if those facts be true, establishes a cruel and indefensible departure from the precepts of British civilisation and British justice. The *Empire's* manifestation of racial contempt is not in keeping with Imperial claims to rule. That is a danger which, if universally persisted in, can only end in a grave and melancholy breach between Englishmen in India and their Indian fellow-citizens.

615. The *Bengalee* writes:—His Excellency in Council has laid down that in future District and Subdivisional Officers are not to be allowed to stand for election as Chairmen. At the same time, cases may arise in which Municipal Commissioners themselves may desire such an appointment, and in such a contingency their desire will be duly considered by the Government. The journal frankly regrets this decision, for if the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission means anything, it means that municipal self-government should be given a full and free trial, and this cannot be done unless the factor of the election or nomination of an official Chairman is eliminated.

616. Commenting on the representation of the Bombay Presidency Association praying that the order prohibiting Mrs. Annie Besant from entering the limits of the Bombay Presidency be cancelled, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the gracious reply of the bureaucracy is that another order of exclusion under the War Ordinances be put round the neck of Mrs. Besant! The protests of the Indian leaders against the high-handed action of the ruling authorities are thus a useless cry in the wilderness. The educated Indians condemn the autocracy of Lord Curzon, but it is nothing compared with the autocracy of his successors. No Indian, however high his position, feels himself safe if he happens to offend, consciously or unconsciously, any member of the governing body, especially the C.I.D. officer. The Central Provinces Administration order is all the more wonderful as Mrs. Besant was about to proceed to the Berars not to preach Home Rule, but on the peaceful mission of presiding over a Theosophical Conference.

617. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—It is undeniable that in Indian village society there is an understanding between the educated and the ignorant, between the higher classes and the depressed classes. The relationship is one of leader and follower, of patrician and his client. The educated man is willing to patronise the ignorant when his opinion is solicited in a matter of litigation or the execution or drafting of a document, and the man of the lower class consults the gentleman when he is not sure if he should take up a particular lease or should marry his daughter to a particular young man, whose antecedents are not convincing. The peasant bows to the gentleman, moves on to the side of the road to make room for the latter, and afterwards talks of his kindness when questions about the crops or health are asked. When the peasant's wife is in distress, she is sure of obtaining help from the ladies of the village. But this relationship, though outwardly amiable and cordial, lies only on the surface. In the West, even such superficial amenities of life are wanting. Like the ignorant lower class of the Indian civic population, the lower classes in Europe indulge in rudeness and

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Nov. 1916.

BENGALIEE,
4th Nov. 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th Nov. 1916.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
4th Nov. 1916.

The Ceylon riots and an Anglo-Indian paper.

Non-official Chairman of municipalities.

Mrs. Besant.

The elevation of the masses.

impertinence under the mistaken belief of independence and equality. The gentleman fights shy of them, especially in the precincts of public houses. One expects courtesy and submission from inferior people as a matter of course, but the Englishman in his own country always apprehends impudence in that quarter. Indians envy the lot of the poor man as a pattern of contentment and resignation; those in the West look to the worldly trifles of their unfortunate brethren and mourn their wants, their grim penury leading to bestiality and vices. In order to discover the outward enjoyment of the poorer classes, one has not far to go to feel that they have none. Their wretched hovels compare ill with even the pigstyes of prosperous nations, their nudeness even shocks a European drunkard's idea of decency. Ambition is an emotion utterly foreign to his being and his simplicity is merely an euphemism for ignorance of the darkest type.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
8th Nov. 1916.

618. *India*, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, draws attention to a curious fact. The impression sought to be created by the Anglo-Indian Press is that political

dacoities occur frequently in Bengal. That paper remarks that if an examination be undertaken of the report of the police administration of this Presidency for the year 1915, it is hardly to be found to support the contention that political crime is on the increase. The growth in the number of dacoities is attributed officially to the state of unrest created by the war. Out of the 653 dacoities, 24 only are ascribed to the revolutionary movement, and the total number of political crime is given as 36. It has been said more than once that it is not unlikely that political dacoities are sometimes manufactured. Often when a dacoity is committed in the mufassil it is at first sought to be established that the marauders were dressed in shirts and coats and that they belonged to the *bhadralok* class. The reasons are not far to seek. No sort of blame attaches to the failure of the police in the case of political crimes, whereas superior officers put pressure on their subordinates for the detection of ordinary dacoities. That is the general belief. Another reason is that a political dacoity keeps the C.I.D. officials constantly employed. Indeed, their occupation would be gone if political crime ceased to exist. Take the case of the recent dacoity in a village in the district of Mymensingh, in which a rich Muhammadan money-lender, named Mallik, was victimised. As soon as the occurrence was announced, some of the Anglo-Indian organs of the police characterised it as a big political dacoity. Why was it called a political crime? Because revolvers were used and some of the dacoits were found to be dressed like *bhadralok*. Is it the work of the anarchists? The reticence of the police on this subject is significant. A reliable correspondent sends the *Patrika* some information which, it thinks, should be made public. He says that the son and nephew of the deceased money-lender deposed before the police that among the dacoits they had recognised a man whose brother had a long-standing enmity with the deceased between whom several civil and criminal cases were in progress and that this man was arrested and let off on bail of Rs. 2,000. If these be facts, the whole affair is likely to assume a different complexion, and the crime will appear to have been the result of private revenge or grudge. The journal understands that police enquiry is still proceeding; what it may bring to light is uncertain; but from what has been stated above it seems that no political party was implicated in the crime. It is admitted in the Bengal police administration report that the increase in crime last year was mainly due to the fact that the ordinary criminal classes took advantage of a favourable opportunity occasioned by the war, while in some cases it was the result of strictly economic causes. The root of the mischief lies there. The disorder is not confined to young Bengal, but is troubling the whole of young India. The symptoms are no doubt more acute in Bengal, but the disorder is one which is bound to break out among a civilised and educated people who find themselves deprived of opportunities for self-expression and self-development. It is the disorder of intellectual and material starvation. Nor is the discontent which is thus engendered alleviated by the knowledge that the political rights by which such disorders may be remedied are apparently unrealisable. *India* very sensibly observes that Lord Carmichael is right

when he denounces the methods of the physical force party as "wicked" and "insane," but he fails altogether to suggest the application of the only real remedy by which public opinion can be educated to correct the disorder. "A better training for young men, more outlets for their energies, more encouragement to them to make good use of their abilities"—these are, as he says, things for which both Government and people can and should work together; they are all relegated to the dim and distant future. The rod of repression is readier to hand, and so it is being employed vigorously in the vain hope that it will work a miracle.

III.—LEGISLATION.

619. The *Bengalee* writes:—The Press Bill was introduced for the

The Press Act.

explicit purpose of suppressing anarchism and sedition. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons

it was said:—"The continued recurrence of murders and outrages has shown that the measures which have hitherto been taken to deal with anarchy and sedition require strengthening and that the real source of the evil has not yet been touched. Prosecutions have invariably proved successful, but have produced no permanent improvement in the tone of the Press." If prosecutions for sedition had invariably proved successful, why had they failed to produce a beneficial result? Was the tone of the whole Press, as is to be inferred from the language used, objectionable or seditious? It was never noticed that the word "Press" was a sweeping and unjustifiable generalisation for the very few newspapers which had offended, and persisted in offending even after conviction. They had absolutely nothing in common with the established responsible newspapers, and were merely poisonous mushroom growths which were easily stamped out. The only justification that remained for the Press Bill was that it would "touch" the real source of the evil. It is to be assumed that the word "touch" was an euphemism for a much stronger word; for example, "eradicate." In the six years that have elapsed since the passing of the Act has anarchism been touched, much less eradicated? If the reply is in the negative, and no other answer is possible, it is certainly not due to any negligence in the enforcement of the Press Act. That piece of legislation has been further strengthened by the Defence of India Act, but anarchist crime continues to be committed with increasing boldness, and the latest crime of this nature was perpetrated only recently in Calcutta in broad daylight. A still later example is the recent dacoity in the Mymensingh district, a dacoity combined with murder and injury, in which about Rs. 90,000 were looted. There is therefore no connection between the Press and anarchist propaganda and anarchist crime. Again, there is no analogy between the Defence Act and the Press Act. The former is a temporary measure necessitated by the exigencies of the war, which will become inoperative six months after the conclusion of hostilities, while the latter is among the permanent laws of the land, applicable alike in times of peace and war. Twice has the Press Act been put to the test of an appeal to the High Court—the decision of the Punjab Chief Court need not be taken into account—and both in Calcutta and Madras the result has been the same. The High Court has declared its inability to intervene in view of the language of the law, but, at the same time, it has not given a cordial support to the action of the Executive Government. In the last test case at Madras the worst that might be said was that some of the extracts put in were likely to excite hatred or contempt against the Local Government. Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code was expressly amended to deal with such cases, and prosecutions under this section have always been successful. Thanks, however, to the Press Act, the Government take no chances and no risks, and use the powers they have taken in the way they think best. There are now no revolutionary newspapers or organs of anarchism in India, but that does not guarantee the immunity of any Indian newspaper from the operation of the Act. On the other hand, neither the strictest enforcement of the Act nor the most lynx-eyed vigilance of the C.I.D. prevents the appearance, from time to time, of seditious and revolutionary leaflets, or the perpetration of anarchist crime. The great object-lesson of

BENGALER,
8th Nov. 1916.

England and the Continent is lost upon the Government of India. In Europe anarchism and nihilism flourished in countries where the Press is public speech and criticism is denied. In free England, where nothing and no one is above criticism, where the strongest and boldest language is freely used in denunciation and for exposure of wrongs and grievances, anarchism is unknown and revolutionary teachings have never taken root. In India the Press Act may do everything else, it may extinguish any number of newspapers and render fearless criticism impossible, but it will never extirpate or eradicate anarchism and revolutionary propaganda, for the simple reason that there is no relation of cause and effect between a sane, loyal, albeit critical Press, and the insane creed of anarchism—a creed which implies danger even more to the people than to the Government. In polity there is no such thing as the removal of an evil by vicarious punishment.

F. P. MCKINTY,

Special Assistant.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,

CALCUTTA,

The 11th November 1916.